

## The Fee and Salary Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the Fee and Salary Bill, passed by both houses of the Indiana Legislature:

The bill provides a list of fees that may be taxed and collected by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, County Recorder, Prosecutors, Attorneys, Constables, Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Surveyors, Clerks, Sheriffs, Auditors, Treasurers, etc., somewhat after the style and manner of the old fee bill, there not being any increase or diminution in these respects of prime importance. Among the more noticeable, the fees of jurors are raised to \$2.50 instead of \$1.25 per diem, and the fees of witnesses to \$1.50 per diem. Clerks are allowed \$2 for issuing a marriage license, instead of \$1, which some clerks used to construe up as high as \$2.60; and \$1 for an execution, to conclude all and every service rendered in relation thereto. The docket fees of Prosecutors, Attorneys are also increased in pleas of guilty or not guilty, a distinction being made between misdemeanors and felonies. But these changes are of comparatively minor importance and do not affect the main principle of the bill. Section 20 provides that each Clerk and Sheriff, on the first Mondays of December, March, June, and October, shall pay over to the county treasurer all moneys received by them for fees or charges for official services of every description, taking the Treasurer's receipt therefor, and a registry of these receipts is kept open for public inspection. A separate and distinct account is to be kept of these amounts, and they are to constitute and be known as the County Officers' Fund, and if any surplus remains of it, after paying the salaries that are hereafter provided, it is to be merged into the general county revenue. The same officers are required at the end of every quarter to pay over to the Treasurer all fines, forfeitures, unclaimed witness fees, docket fees, jury fees, etc., that go to the credit of the Common School Fund.

Sec. 21 provides that all costs that are taxed under the provisions of the act shall be, and remain a lien on the real estate of the party liable, until paid.

Sec. 22 provides punishment by fine, imprisonment, and forfeiture of office, for taxing constructive fees, or any that are not plainly and definitely allowed by the act, to be taxed.

Sec. 23 requires the Treasurer to make a report every quarter, showing the amount in his hands at the close of the preceding month belonging to each separate fund, and any overdraws that may have been made.

Sec. 24 provides that the Clerk and Sheriff shall receive for all the services that they are required by law to perform, an annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 25 allows to the Clerk and Sheriff an additional sum of one hundred dollars for every one thousand and inhabitants over ten thousand, and twenty percent, on the amount of their own fees, which have been taxed, collected, and paid over to the Treasurer in accordance with the requirements of the act.

Sec. 26 requires the Clerk to issue executions and fee bills after the expiration of six months from the time that they are taxed and due, for the collection of all costs then remaining unpaid.

Sec. 27 requires the Clerk and Sheriff to make a quarterly report under oath, (as all reports are required to be made) showing the amount respectively charged by each, the amount collected, the names of the parties liable, and the balance due from each party.

Sec. 28 allows the Auditor fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and an additional one hundred dollars per annum for every one thousand inhabitants in excess of ten thousand, (these allowances to all the officers being for deputy hire) and also the fees and commissions allowed him for his services in managing the School Fund of the county. The School Fund is to be distributed to the several counties.

By Section 29 the Treasurer is allowed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and the sum of seventy-five dollars for every thousand over ten thousand, of population, and also his fees for the collection of delinquent taxes.

Sec. 30 makes it the duty of the Board of County Commissioners, at every regular session, to make an allowance to the Clerk and Sheriff of one-fourth their annual salary, out of the officers' fund, but if the amount collected and paid over to the Treasury by these officers does not reach in the aggregate a sum at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, the Board are authorized to make up the deficit, not going beyond that point.

Sec. 31 provides for a quarterly report by the County Treasurer to the County Board, showing in detail the condition of such funds in his hands.

Sec. 32 fixes the basis by which the population of each county is to be determined, as by the last preceding census, taken under the authority of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 33 makes it the duty of the Supreme Judges of the State, within thirty days of the passage of the act, to prescribe rules, and define, as near as may be, the fees that may

be taxed under the provisions of the act, by the Clerks and Sheriffs, without taxing constructive fees.

Sec. 36 provides for the successor of any county officer collecting fees remaining unpaid at the expiration of the term of his predecessor.

Sec. 38 provides that if any of the officers named shall fail to make the reports, or perform the duties required; he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and fined and imprisoned in the State prison.

Sec. 39—That, upon an acquittal in any criminal case, no costs shall be taxed or collected from the defendant or the State.

Sec. 43—That no fee bill shall issue after the lapse of five years, except after five days' notice to the party who is liable for the payment thereof.

Sec. 48 allows County Commissioners four dollars per day for the time they are employed.

Sec. 50 gives the employment of all bailiffs, and other employees about the court room, to the Judge of the court, instead of to the Sheriff, as has been the practice heretofore, and no person who has served as a deputy of the Sheriff for a year previous, is eligible to the appointment.

An emergency is declared, and that the act shall be in force from and after its passage.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.—This gigantic corporation has succeeded at last in getting one of its projects through both Houses of Congress. It seemed to have been a foregone conclusion from the outset, for Congress could hardly refuse, after voting such extensive subsidies and land grants to two northern lines to the Pacific, to refuse a similar appropriation to a southern line. The opinion has prevailed, very extensively too, that of the three lines the southern would ultimately prove the most valuable in a national point of view, and, consequently, many who were disposed to regard land grants in general with disfavor, were not unfriendly to rendering aid to the Southern Pacific as an exception.

The Senate bill, which also passed the House with some few amendments, relieves the proposed road from all complications with branches or side roads. Nor does it confer any money or credit subsidy from the government. Yet the provisions of the bill are very liberal with respect to land assistance, while containing many restrictions against abuses and monopoly. The Senate bill provided for six different lines. As amended by the House, the bill provides for a single trunk from a point on the eastern border of Texas, at or near Marshall, to the ship channel in the bay of San Diego, California. The line will, therefore, pass through Texas, a part of New Mexico, Arizona, and California—a great section of country in present need of development and settlement.

There is an interesting family fight now raging within the charmed circles of the "unfettered." One Wooley, of Ohio, the supple tool of the red-hot revolutionary, Blair, Vallandigham wing of the Democratic party, has attacked the conservative wing, which has yet remaining some feeble sparks of honor and honesty, by writing a number of letters to the Indianapolis Journal, in which he bitterly and uncompromisingly assails Thomas A. Hendricks. He pronounces the ex-Senator the "Great American Talleyrand," denounces him as a demagogue, a time server and a falsifier, who sold himself and betrayed his friends at the last Democratic National Convention. Of course Mr. Hendricks, who has been industriously engaged for some time in figuring himself into the next nomination for President, is considerably annoyed by these direct attacks, and would fain make peace where there is no peace. An honest man has no chance among an array of rogues, and we predict that his chances for the empty honor of a nomination, has "gone glimmering" and that the powerful "Tammany Ring" will quietly send him "where the woodbine twines."

## Proposed Congressional Apportionment.

We give below the bill the Democrats intended to pass through the State Legislature, re-districting the State for members of Congress.

The First District shall be composed of the counties of Knox, Tipton, Martin, Lawrence, Orange, Green, Monroe, Owen and Morgan.

The Second, of the counties of Gibson, Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, Pike, Dubois, Spencer, Perry and Crawford.

The Third, of the counties of Harrison, Floyd, Washington, Clarke, Jackson, Scott, Jennings, Bartholomew and Decatur.

The Fourth, of the counties of Jefferson, Switzerland, Ohio, Ripley, Dearborn, Franklin, Rush, Fayette and Union.

The Fifth, of the counties of Hendricks, Marion, Hancock, Johnson, Shelby and Brown.

The Sixth, of the counties of Sullivan, Clay, Vigo, Putnam, Parke, Vermillion, Fountain and Warren.

The Seventh, of the counties of Montgomery, Boone, Tippecanoe, Clinton, White, Carroll and Cass.

The Eighth, of the counties of Benton, Newton, Jasper, Lake, Porter, Laporte, Stark, Pulaski, St. Joseph and Elkhart.

ton, Grant, Wells, Blackford, Jay and Adams.

The Eleventh, of the counties of Wayne, Henry, Delaware, Randolph, Madison, Tipton, Howard and Hamilton.

With a provision that if the Congress of the United States at any time prior to the next biennial election for members of that body from this State, shall make a new apportionment for Representative purposes, providing that this State is entitled to a greater number of Representatives in Congress than there are districts herein provided for, then, and in that case, every additional Representative so allowed and provided for, shall be elected by the voters of the State at large.

## The Democratic Record.

A committee of the Democrats of the legislature, calls public attention to the fact, that, with the power to pass many measures of public interest, whose passage they profess to have been in favor of, they have studiously neglected to do so, and given their time to base partisan measures, subversive of the constitution and law of the State.

Among the measures which they have thus neglected to pass, are:

1. The act to tax bank stock—a measure warmly advocated by Gov. Baker.

2. An act regulating insurance companies, which would have protected the people, and brought from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars of revenue into the State treasury annually.

3. A new divorce law, containing all the amendments desired to the present law. The points of this bill were all covered by the recommendations of Governor Baker, who, with nearly the whole people of the State, were anxious to see it pass.

4. A law providing an equitable and fair tax on railroads. Also, urged in Governor Baker's message, and a proper bill long since introduced by Mr. Stone.

5. A law regulating local freights on railroads.

6. A law protecting against patent right swindlers.

7. A bill for the enlargement of the Hospital for the Insane.

These measures had been thoroughly canvassed, and if the majority were in favor of them, they might have passed them all, before adjournment, had they not neglected the public business purposely in order to force partisan outrages.

A betrayed people will hold them to a strict accountability.

But great as were their sins of omission, those of commission were much worse. They set aside all law and precedent, to subvert the rightful holders of seats in the Senate and the House.

They persistently refused to take any action to protect the State from the scheme to make it the back of the Washburn & Erie Canal, thereby prejudicing the interests of the State to the extent of sixteen or eighteen millions of dollars. Lastly they violated the plain provisions of the constitution in attempting to make a new apportionment for legislative purposes, two years before the constitutional enumeration has been made, in order to give 13,000 inhabitants in Democratic counties a representative, and only the same to 25,000 inhabitants in Republican counties.

One of the most important things in "Buckeye's" anti-Hendricks letters, is the disclosure that 10,000 fraudulent votes were imported into Indiana, in October, 1863, to swell the Democratic vote. This testimony is given by a Democrat who knows what he is saying. The Indianapolis Sentinel calls him "indiscreet," and perhaps he is. He made this revelation in a private letter to Mr. Seymour, after the election was over, and has himself now published it for the first time. As to the high quarrel between the friends of Pendleton and Hendricks, that is of little moment. Senator Thurman has the start of Mr. Pendleton in Ohio, and Hendricks will never again come so near a Presidential nomination as he did in July 1868.

A Georgia colored debating society was lately discussing "Which is best for the laboring man, to work for wages, or part of the crop?" An old "nigger" spoke the sense of the meeting, when he thought, "bobo" was do best, if dey could only be brung together somehow."

The most successful business men, those who have realized the greatest fortunes, unite in ascribing a large measure of their success to judicious advertising. It pays every time. If a merchant has a good article, and sells cheaper than a competitor, he cannot let too many people know it. There is no better advertising medium than a generally circulated and popular county paper, such as the Progress is acknowledged to be. Our wide-awake business men all use its columns, and it brings large returns.

The Greenfield Democrat reports a strange and fatal disease among the cattle of that region. In each case it was at first supposed that the animals were choked on something, but examination proved that it was a new and strange disease.

One hundred new men go into the Forty-Second Congress. It is seldom that such a quantity of raw material enters into the composition of any one Congress, and a great deal of crude legislation, or attempts in that direction, may be looked for.

The trustees of a certain church in Pennsylvania, having fallen in arrears with the minister's salary for six months, determined to pay him up "in trade." They waited on him, and after the family had gathered around, the spokesman said: "Mr. Brown, we have a very pleasant duty to perform. We have come to remunerate you for your labors in our church for the last six months; in fact, we have brought you your salary. Mr. Jones, just undo Mr. Brown's salary and hand it to him." Jones did as requested, and handed Mr. Brown the following articles: Ten feet of stove-pipe, two papers of corn starch, one felt hat, three kegs of varnish, one paper collar, four palm-leaf fans, and two bundles of bed slats. At the sight of these, Brown became raving mad. The trustees were ejected through the window sash, and all the family immediately vanished.

A young man named William Harper, whose residence is near Clayton, Hendricks county, left his home last Wednesday for a visit to Danville, Winchester, and North Salem, in that county, intending to be absent but a few days. On Wednesday he took dinner with a prominent citizen of Danville. That evening the horse he was riding returned home without a rider, and since that not a trace of Harper can be found. He was a young man of steady habits, a worthy church member, and upright in all his actions. He had just finished teaching a term of school, and was known to have had over \$100 in his possession.

A correspondent of the Loogootee Herald says: "In Martin county lives Hannah Poor, aged ninety-one years. She knits, sews, and reads daily. Nearly fifty years ago she and her husband settled in our State, on government land, at the head waters of White River. As soon as the cabin was up her husband died, leaving her a thousand miles from her native home, with no money, little property and among strangers. In 1867 her descendants were courted up as ten children, seventy-eight grand children, and one hundred and twelve great grand children, and five great great grand children. All her male grand children over fifteen years of age were in the United States service, but five three years men. Nineteen husbands of her grand daughters were soldiers. One grand son fell on the battle field; one was badly wounded twice, and two others severely wounded; one a cripple for life, and one died in the hospital; one made the march with Sherman to the Sea, and another saw the first battle in Western Virginia, and many count their battles in large numbers.

The Evansville Journal learns that the E. & C. Railroad will inaugurate the use of coal-burning engines, and contemplates the new extensive use of this kind of fuel hereafter. The coal will be obtained from the Curryville mines.

A Boston paper expresses the conviction that a "man who will not do anything for himself, nor let anyone else do anything, by the way of public improvement, ought to keep tavern after everybody else is dead."

The enterprising kind, we imagine, would be glad of an excuse to come back and tend bar for the lucky old fellow. Adam had to stand it without a tavern.

A man's son having robbed him of \$32.00, was arrested, after he had spent the money, and fined \$17, which the father had to pay. The old man slowly counted out the money, and slowly handed it over to the Clerk of the Court, saying, "Hereafter I shall deal directly with my boy."

On his recent return to Salt Lake, Brigham Young found his numerous wife and mother-in-law drawn up in a hollow square, to receive him.

A gentleman of color who was arrested in town the other day, had four chickens in his carpet-bag. He said, "De man dat put dem dar was no frog."

To express his gratitude, a St. Louis man who died recently, willed \$1,000 to the individual who eloped with his wife, some ten years ago.

A colored man the other day put a lighted pipe in his pocket, where there was thirty cents worth of gunpowder. "The friends of the family are requested to attend."

An Iowa couple, who have just celebrated their "tin wedding," are the parents of eighteen small children. They need lots of "tin" to prevent their progeny from itinerating.

A Wisconsin man who was bitten by a mad dog, cured himself of hydrophobia by cutting his throat. That beats the old kind of "mad stone."

A quack offers to pay five hundred dollars for a catarrh that he cannot cure. It is to be hoped that he may speedily contract one.

Ministers on the average are poorly paid. The total number in the United States is estimated to be sixty-one thousand, and the average annual compensation is \$700.

Some one asserts on good authority, that the "early bird" caught old, instead of a worm.

"What is home without a mother?" is the young lady said when she sent the old lady to chop wood.

**Lime Kiln for Sale.**  
I OFFER FOR SALE MY LIME KILN and Stone Quarry, for \$1,200, cash down, the balance in one and two years.  
JOSEPH S. ALEXANDER,  
Bloomington, March 8, 1871-4f

## Good Wood.

THE BEST and cheapest Wood in the market, is for sale at Alexandria.

## Auditor's Sale

## Delinquent Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following tracts or parcels of Lands and Town Lots, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for that purpose, will be sold, or offered for sale at the Court House door in the Town of Bloomington, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on

MONDAY, MARCH 27th, A.D. 1871, the same having been mortgaged to the State of Indiana, to secure the payment of principal and interest on Common School and Congressional School Fund of said county, and which have become forfeited to the State for the non-payment of interest, &c., on the same.

If less than the whole tract is sold, the part so sold will be in the north-east corner of said tract; and if less than the whole Lot is sold, the part so sold shall be off the side extending against said Lot. Sale continued from day to day, until all shall be sold or offered for sale.

**BEAN BLOSSOM TOWNSHIP.**  
North-west quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, township ten range two west, containing five acres. Mortgaged by Jane Wampler. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$105.78.

**WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.**  
East half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, township ten, range one west, containing twenty acres. Mortgaged by W. J. Martin. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$67.28.

**WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.**  
East half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, township ten, range one west, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by William H. Sims and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$65.92.

**WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.**  
Also, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two, township ten, range one west, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by Stephen Wilson and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$68.51.

**WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.**  
Also, the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five, township ten, range one west, containing eighty acres. Mortgaged by Elizabeth Shewers and Sarah M. Sears. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$87.93.

**MARION TOWNSHIP.**  
The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section two, township nine, range one east, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by Frank Fisher. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$61.75.

**MARION TOWNSHIP.**  
Also, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section five, township nine, range one east, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by Stephen G. McDaniel and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$59.90.

**BENTON TOWNSHIP.**  
The northeast quarter of the north east quarter of section thirty, township nine, range one east, containing 40 acres. Mortgaged by Stewart Riden and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$43.35.

**BENTON TOWNSHIP.**  
Also, the south half of the northeast quarter of section 25, township nine, range one east, containing eighty acres. Mortgaged by William S. Spriggs. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$121.25.

**BENTON TOWNSHIP.**  
Also, the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township nine, range one east, containing eighty acres. Mortgaged by Dillen Asher and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$60.97.

**BENTON TOWNSHIP.**  
Also, the southeast quarter of section eleven, township nine, range one east, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Mortgaged by Jacob Swisher and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$103.40.

**BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.**  
The south half of the northwest quarter of section thirty, township nine, range one east, containing eighty acres. Mortgaged by James S. Wilmot and wife. Principal, interest, damage and costs, \$200.44.

**BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.**  
Also, in lots Nos. eleven and twelve (11 and 12) in the Town of Bloomington, mortgaged by Augustin Holtzman and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$30.28.

## The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

## The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.  
Intended for People New on Earth. Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Writers, Thinkers, and all Men of Honest Faith and the Wise, Sane, and Dauntless of all men.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!  
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR 50c.  
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SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$3 A YEAR, of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to the subscribers with more freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

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In Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the money sent by express, and send the receipt.

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San Office, New York City.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, Administrator of the estate of James Good, deceased, late of Monroe county, Indiana.

The estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES B. CLARK,  
Feb 22-71-3w Administrator.

## Orchard House.

Proprietors.

## OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.

Bloomington, Ind.

No pains will be spared to accommodate the traveling public.

## NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE



Contains no lac sulphur; NO sugar of LEAD; NO LITHARGE; NO NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-detracting Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN AND EFFICIENT—desiderata long sought for, and found at last. It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent, when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat.

## THE BEST HAIR DRESSING in the World!

Dr. G. Smith, patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by Proctor Brothers, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a small bottle, made expressly for the purpose, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask the druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and BUY NO OTHER. Shoemaker & Co. Agents.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Stuart and James F. Manley, under the firm name of Stuart & Co., was dissolved on the 20th day of February, 1871, by mutual consent. Wm. Stuart is authorized to settle all the debts of the Company.

WM. STUART,  
J. F. MANLEY.

March 1st, 1871.

## TONIC OF HEALTH.

BALSAM for Lungs and Throat, especially Consumption and Scrophulous Blood. Formula of the late Dr. Easton, Prof. of Materia Medica, University of Glasgow, Scotland. Full 8 ounces, \$1.00. Four ounces, 50 cents.

Review Tonic of Health Circular, at ROBERT H. CAMPBELL'S, No. 95 College Avenue, Bloomington, Indiana. December 21, 1870-y

## House and Two Lots For Sale.

DR. J. J. DURAND OFFERS FOR SALE at a bargain, and on reasonable terms, his Two-Story Brick Dwelling, on South College Avenue, and two lots, containing more than a half acre of ground. For particulars call upon the Doctor, either at his residence or store room. Feb 27-71

## TO PREVENT IT, JUST TO CURE IS CRIMINAL.

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Includes Bill Heads, Hand Bills, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Circulars, Cards, Envelopes, &c., &c. Fine Printing a specialty. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

## Robert C. Foster,

Attorney at Law,

Bloomington, Ind.

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